Me Says Jackson Was a Democrat, a Partions to the Strictest Sense, Who Relieved in Democratic Principles, and Who Preferred to Have Illa Political Friends in Office Rather Then His Political Enc. mtes No Binartisanable in His Creed, but He Belleved in Putting Democrate on Guard Everywhere The Democratic Party, the Senator Says, Is Committed to Bimetalliam and the Retirement of the Greenback Currency Republican Partionn Legislation at Albany Condemned,

ALBANY, March 15. The Mills Club of the city, an organization composed of local Democratic speakers in political campaigns, gave a dinner at the Fort Orange Club to-night to commemorate the birthday of Andrew Jackson. President Francis II. Woods, Postmaster of this city, presided. Senator David B. Hill, Judge Dennia O'Brien, ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, Senator Parker, and Assemblyman Samuel Foley were scated on the right of the President, and Judge Rufus H. Peckham, Justice D. Cady Harrick, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the Hon, Simon W. Rosendale, and Judge Hugh Reilly on the left. Nearly all the members of the club were present. Senator Gray of Delaware telegraphed this morning that business would prevent his presence.

Senator Hill, in responding to the toast of the evening, said:

BENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Thomas Jefferson first enunciated the principles of Democracy in American history, but Andrew Jackson amplified, illustrated, and vindicated them. Jefferson was a writer, a publiciat, a thinker, a statesman of profound learning, while Jackson was a soldier as well as a statesman, a military hero as well as a civic leader. Jefferson was cautious, conservative, considerate, a diplomat, a literatteur, who founded a university, and Jackson was impulsive, bold, aggressive, a man of action and results, a born fighter, who grappied with the money power, demolished the United States bank, declared martial law in New Orleans during a great public emergency, led our armies to victory in the foreign war of 1812, and suppressed an incipient domestic insurrection in 1832. Jefferson furnished the ideas which have largely constituted the Democratic platform for a generation, and Jackson enforced them. strengthened them, built up a great party upon them, supplementing theories with practical successful results. Jefferson laid the foundations of the temple which Jackson subsequently entrenched and fortified.

We appropriately celebrate to-night the anniversary of the birthday of Jackson, whose achievements in civil life were so largely identified with the early history, the glory, the struggles, and the triumphs of the Democratic party. His military renown is the common property of the whole country; it belongs to no party or section, it illuminates no political creed, it adorns no sect or class, it reflects no foreign nationality, but is the sole product of American genius and American patriotism. As citizens, but not as partisans, we pay our tribute of respect to his heroism, his personal bravery, his martial bearing, his ability to command, and his numerous high qualities of generalship which were exhibited in the victories which he alf of his country's cause. Had he lived in France he would have rivalled a Napoleon in the brilliancy of his leadership. The battle of New Orleans was the crowning

triumph of his military life. It was bold in conception, decisive in results, overwhelmingly disastrous to the enemy. It stirred the enthusiasm of the American people more than any single victory ever did before or since. It was the exemplification of American prowees; it was the humiliation of Great Britain, our ancient enemy. It has always seemed to me strangely inappro priate that the anniversary of this battle, the 8th of January, should have, in recent years, largely been left to the Democracy alone to celebrate, as though it was a partisan or political victory rather than the triumph of our national arms. The mere fact that a great chieftain afterward became a distinguished political leader does not affect the question of propriety. It is true that the war of 1812, in its inception. met with much opposition-political in its char-acter-which largely disappeared, however, when the clash of arms actually came, but no adequate reason now exists why the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans should not be observed by all the people as a national day. No political party has any right to endeavor to monopolize a patriotic event and seek to turn it to a political advantage. The battles of our counsymbol of no party, but of the whole nation, and our Constitution belongs to all alike.

Let the 15th of March hereafter be substituted for the 8th of January, the latter to be still celebrated by us as citizens of a common republic, rejoicing over a brilliant feat of our common soldiery, a victory achieved not in civil strife. but over a foreign foe, while this day may be appropriately observed by us as partisans, commemorating the natal day of the great expounder of Democratic principles, whose administration and whole public services reflected credit upon his party and his country.

JACKSON WAS A DEMOCRAT.

gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy."

A CHAMPION OF HARD MONEY.

Jackson was the conspicuous champion of hard money, the gold and silver coined money of the Constitution, and was relentless in his onposition to any other pretended legal tender money. He believed, as the Democratic party then believed and still believes, that the Government has no constitutional right to make snything except gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debta. Nothing else can be money. There may be paper currency, used for convenience and used by common consent, redeemable in coin, but that is not the money intended by the Constitution.

The Democratic position is that the greenback currency is a debt against the Government and should be gradually redeemed, paid off, and eliminated. The greenback has no intrinsic value, it has not been conned by the Government; it is a debt, and a debt cannot itself be a legal tender for the payment of another debt. These are elementary principles about which there should be no substantial disputes, especially among Democrats. There are those, however, professing our faith, in some portions of the country who need to be reminded that the Democratic party is not a greenback party—a paper money party—and nover has been a consistent hard money party, a bimetallic party, the party favoring constitutional money and no other.

Those Democrats who are resisting the redemption and retirement of greenbacks seen to have obtained the idea in some way that the maintenance of such currency is Bennocratic policy. Never was there a greater mistake, Greenbacks were of Republican invention, the outgrowth of Republican policy, their legal quality defended by Republican invention, the outgrowth of Republican policy, their legal quality defended by Republican invention, the outgrowth of Republican policy, their legal quality defended by Republican and invention, the outgrowth of the prechack currency and yet, in spite of this announcement of Republican policy, some Democrats, am I need not remind you that Jackson was a Democrat, a partisan in the strictest sense, who always knew which side he was on, and, morelieved in his side, who invariably loyally sustained his party in every emergency, identified himself with its defeats and triumphs, and for many years was its unquestioned national leader. History has safely recorded all these facts, with which you are familiar. You may search his writings, his letters, his speeches, his messages, and all his public papers, and you will find therein no twaddle about non-partisan-ship in either national, State, or municipal government. He advocated Democratic ascendance everywhere, because he sincerely believed that Democratic principles were essential to the welfare of the people and to the perpetuity of our free institutions. He preferred his political friends rather than his political enemies in office. He sought no alliance with his opponents, he asked no favors from them, and he ex-

Upon his first election to the Presidency, and in his first annual message to Congress, he laid down the true principles upon which official changes should be made under our form of government. He declared, in substance, that the party in power was entitled to be represented in official station by those in harmony with its policy and not by those who were opposed to it; that rotation in office was a leading principle in our creed and should be enforced, repudlating the idea that office should be considered as a species of property or that one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another, and indicating his belief that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience, and recommending as a means of promoting the officiency of the Government a general extension of the law limiting Federal appointments to a fixed term of four years. These would seem to be correct notions of government which appeal strongly to our common sense, although they do not accord with English ideas or with the views

of some modern the rists in our own country. Jackson's old-fashioned Democratic notions did not contemplate the non-partisan or independent in politics, whose conscience and principles are so clastic that he can, without impropriety, accept office under any Administration. He had no use in those days for a neuter poli-He had no use in those days for a neuter poli-tician, which is entirely a modern invention. He knew nothing about the principle of bi-par-tisanship, about which we hear so much, which is of recent creation, alleged to have been in-vented to enable political parties extensibly to divide the responsibility for had municipal government, and which as now construed, enables the majority party to select requescenta-tives for the inhority party at all, but merely a farting of it, whose interests and symmathies are contrarily with the majority party to which they own their appointment.

In power; he was opposed to a diversion of respensibility anywhere; he disliked conditions with the common enemy for any purpose; he believed that the best way to have a strong and healthy party in the nation was to have a strong and healthy party in the nation was to have a strong and healthy party in the state, in the county in the nuncipality, in the town. He believed in putting Democrats upon guard everywhere. These views may be regarded as hereey novadays, when loose notions of party organization seem to prevsil, but such "hereey" kept the Democratic party in power in the national floverment almost continuously for nearly fifty years. JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

HIS COURAGE AND TENACITY.

A CHAMPION OF HARD MONEY.

THE QUESTION OF HIMETALLISM.

If the money question is to be the issue of the future, as some of the signs of the times indicate, it is evident that the campaig of education along Democratic lines should be begun at once. There ought not to be any mistake or misconception in regard to the true position. The Democratic party does not believe in gold monometallism on the other, but in bimetallism the tree bimetallism contage aside from ratio provides for by the colinge aside from ratio provides for any the conservative position is in accordance with our traditions, the latterances of our leading public men for three-quarters of a century, and with the provisions of our national platforms. We must not abandon, it, we must not surronder it, we must not be coased away from it, we must not be driven from it. We can safely stand upon it in every part of the country. Extreme silver men, whose local, pecuniary, or personal interests may dictate some other country. Extreme silver men, whose local, pecuniary, or personal interests may dictate some other country. Extreme silver men, whose local, pecuniary, or personal interests may dictate some other country to may become in our party councils, should not be permitted to swing us from our safe moorings.

THE QUESTION OF BIMETALLISM.

nt and retirement of our vast volume of enhank currency, amounting to over \$300,-,000 these are the conditions precedent advisable to be provided for these are a safeguards of legislation" mentioned in things platform of 180; as desirable to be cited before bimetallism can be safely and manually secured. enacted before bimetallism can be safely and permanently secured.

Congress has recently taken a wise step in providing for the appointment of Commissioners to attend an international monetary conference which, it is believed, will soon be called by certain foreign nations. Such a conference can at least do no harm, and it may be productive of much good. Under existing conditions it would seem that the surest roul to bimetallism is by the international route.

Filinkery in scenar primite Thest. Fresident Jackson's administration of the fiovernment for eight years was signalized by the exhibition of the highest statesmanship, the most eminent ability, and the most exalted patriotism. He satisfied his country became he satisfied his party. The people believed in him, respected him, hoved him, ile was no hyper rife. He did not pretend that his Administration was non-partisan; on the contrary, it was cilrabemocratic, apid he gloried in the fact. He made recruits by his aggressiveness, his sincerity, the carrying out of his party pledges, and his recognition of faithful, conscientious honest, and honorable party services. Of course he made enemies. No man was more beloved, and always more hated. He was, however, neither deceived by flattery nor moved by denunciation. His opponents feared him, admired him, criticised him. Thomas H. Benton, in one of his famous speeches in the United States Senate, thus describes the attack upon President Jackson and the predictions made concerning his administration of public affairs by his opponents. Benton said:

Never has a man entered upon the chief magistracy of a country under such appalling predictions of ruin and wee; never has any one been so parshed with direful prognosticutions: ever has any one been so parshed with direful prognosticutions: ever has any one been so parshed with direful prognosticutions and independent sufficiently odious to illustrate bim by comparison. Language has been tortured to find epithets sufficiently strong to paint him in description. Imagination has been exhausted in the efforts to deck him with revolting and inhuman astributes. Tyrant, despot, courper; rash, ignorant, imbeelle; destroying domestic prosperity at home; ruining all industry, all commerce, all manufactures; delivering up the streets of populous cities to grass and weeds, and the wharves of commercial towns to the encumbrance of docaying vesseis; depriving habor of all reward; depriving industry of all employment; destroying the currency; plunging an innocent and happs pe

Fidelity was the leading attribute in Jackson's character Edelity to country, to character Edelity to country, to character Edelity to country, to character Edelity in every public trust with which he was invested. Look at the arduous and imperiant positions of honor which he so acceptably filled, his many long years of public service. A solder in the Revolutionary war, Attorney-lieneral of Tennessee, appointed by Washington himself; a member of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, a Representative in Congress, a United States Secator from Tennessee, a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, a General in the State militis, a Major-General in the army of the United States, Provincial Governor of Florida, and twice President of the United States these were the trusts committed to his care.

the Government must exceed its expenditures, a reasonable degree of prosperity must prevail.

provision must be made for the funding or pay-ment and retirement of our vast votume of

ty, for an apologetic attitude, for a tame surrender or acquiesence.

nature surrender or acquiesence.

RECKIESS partisan legislation, unprecedented in its nature, violative of every principle of fairness and decency, is characterizing the work of the present Republican Legislature. Wholesale removals of Bemocrats whose official terms have not expired, removals without cause, removals without hearing are being made by means of legislation solely to put Republicans in their places to secure official patronage.

The principle of home rule for cities has been virtually abandoned. One kind of legislation is being passed for Bemocratic cities, another for Republican cities. The charters of Bemocratic cities are being tampered with, against the protest in many instances of the local authorities, departments are being reorganized upon one pretence or another, ward lines are being rearranged, not in the public interest, but all for the purpose of securing political advantage. The unscrappious legislative brigands make no concealment of their objects. The Democracy should not acquiesce in the outrages as though they were a matter of course instead of being unprecedented, but should denounce them in public gatherings, should resist them in the courts, and should invoke an entightened public sentiment in condemnation of them.

The "Power of Removal bill," so-called, recently passed, giving the newly elected Mayor of New York power to immediately remova the then incumbents of all offices who were appointed by previous Mayors, was one of the most indefensible measures ever passed by a Legislature. It provided for wholesale removals without charges, removals without hearings, removals without charges, removals before expiration o

of felicity to the depths of misery, want, and despair."

It is needless to ray that these dire predictions were not realized, and these virulent attacks fell harmless at his feet, and at the conclusion of his second term he had made his party and himself stronger than ever with the people, and so powerful had he become that he sul stantially dictated the nomination of his successor, his friend and associate, Martin Van Buren of New York, whose triumphant election followed.

Notwithstanding, his soldderly instincts and training, Gen. Jackson was always the stout defender of civil liberty and a firm believer in the supremacy of the civil over the military power. He favored the proposition of maintaining a navy for defence instead of conquest, and he was opposed to an immense standing army, and his party has followed this safe, conservative, and reasonable policy from that day to the present.

His ability as a writer cannot be overestimated. and reasonable policy from that day to the present.

His ability as a writer cannot be overestimated. His famous proclamation to the people of South Carolina, warning them to desist from their revolutionary proceedings of milification, and urging them to loyalty and duty, is one of the gems of English composition. Its vigor, its admonitions, are unsurpassable. This piece has been spoken by our boy orators in our public schools for over half a century, and it has lost none of its popularity by age.

every principle of civil service reform, and constitutes a clear, undisguised, palpable grab for spoils.

Of the same vicious character is the proposed hill now pending for the removal of the present Police Justices of New York city, and including the reorganization of the police courts. These bills are a confession of weakness, a confession that all the allegations made against those courts are incapable of proof. The public should know that ample authority now exists in law to remove all these officials if they are incompetent, innorthy or corrup, or have been guilty of any misconduct sufficient to justify removal. The refusal to proceed regularly, decently, and in order to effectuate their removal by due course of law, where the officials accused may have a fair and impartial hearing, and instead thereof a resort to the exercise of an arbitrary power of removal by legislative enactment, is the highest evidence that no adequate ground for removal actually exists, and is conclusive of the mischievous, dangerous, and damnable character of the whole procedure. Such unjustifiable measures bring the cause of reform into disrepute. While ostentatiously proclaimed to be reformatory in their nature, they are not designed to subserve the public interests. Their objects are to secure partisan aggrandizement, and are unworthy of honorable political warfare.

none of its popularity by age.

HIS COURAGE AND TENACITY.

That his Administration popular though it was with the plain people encountered fierce opposition among some leading men of both parties is undeniable. Strong characters naturally and inovitably incite jealousies and antagonisms. The great triumvirate, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, a tri-partisan combine, vicorously assailed almost all his official nets with their immense influence, superior learning, and great pointlead skill, but in spite of their herculean efforts they could not undermine his Administration nor shake the confidence of the people in his wisdom, his patriotism, and his greatness. He assumed much responsibility, he ran many risks; he knew no fear; he cowered to no dunger. Some of his agecial messages to Congress in defence of his official acts were bold, almost deflant, scarcely respectful; but, believing that he was right, and conscious of his own high and worthy motives, he knew that his defamers must be wrong, and he hurled at them such vigorous rhetoric that they could not fail to understand him, even if he did not convince them of their error. He resorted to no Indirection, he invoked no tedious platitudes; he was plain, direct, forcible, conclusive. When he delibera ely took a position upon any public question the people knew that he was there to siay. Defeat did not dismay him; desertions did not discourage him; success did not unduly exalt him. Tenacity, ocurage, reliability, firmness, these were the qualities which made him the idol of the people and gave him the enduring appellation of Old Hickory."

Jackson clearly comprehended the true functions of our Government, and repeatedly deon where the condition of our Government, and repeatedly declared the principles upon which it should be condition of our Government and repeatedly declared the principles upon which it should be condition of our Government with few powers reserved to the States. In his famous veto message of July 10, 1833, he tereely gaid:

"Nor is our Government with few powers reserved to the States, in his famous veto message of July 10, 1833, he tereely gaid:

"Nor is our Government to be maintained or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, In this famous veto message of July 10, 1833, he tereely gaid:

"Nor is our Government to be maintained or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, In this famous veto message of July 10, 1833, he tereely gaid:

"Nor is our Government to be maintained or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, In this famous veto message of July 10, 1833, he tereely gaid:

"Nor is our Government with few powers reserved to the States of New York about 1,400 that the proper or the condition of the present national powers of the several States, In this famous the proper or the condition of the present national powers of the state of New York states are to-day in the State of New York states are possible to the state of the proper of the state of New York states are possible to the state of the present national powers of the state of New York states of the non-exparation of the remaining powers of the state of New York states of the no

lican Postmester in office in New York State
to-day regardless of the new rule and regardless
of the non-expiration of their terms? Would it
be anything else than retributive justice?
There is, however, a principle involved in this
question more important than any mere offices.
If the mere fact that a Republican was elected
Mayor of New York city last fall gives the Republican party a moral right to-demand "a clean
sweep" of every office, regardless of the ouestion of the expiration of terms or the competency or honesty of the incumbents, why may
there not, with the same propriety be a State
Power of Removal bill, whereby all State Democratic heldover officials may be summarily dismissed, and why may not a national Democratic
Administration, if so disposed, adont the same
vicious tectics, regardless of precedence and of
all civil service principles? What a demoralizing
spectacle would then be presented.

If it be the true rule that the election of a new
Mayor in a city, a new Governor in a State, and
a new President in the nation gives the succeasin party a right to demand every political
position held under such officials, regardless of
terms liked by statute, and regardless of just
causes of removal, then let this principle be
openly confessed and declared by law, that it
may hereafter be known and understood by all
men.

WORDS OF ENCOTRAGEMENT.

openly contessed and declared by law, that it may hereafter be known and understood by all men.

Words of Encouragements all, let us not be discouraged by the present outlook. The Democratic party has passed through darkerdays than these, and emerged from them stronger and more vigorous than ever before. Let us emulate the plack, the fortitude, the courage, the rune Democracy of that distinguished chieftain in whose themory we have assembled to-night. The President may have made mixtakes, but it is not the party. There have been too many factions disputing for supremers, but they are not the party. The Penacratic partyconsists of a majority of the American people, who believe in Democratic principles of diovernment; who care little for offices and patronage, but desire honest diministration and good government everywhere; who favor Staterights; who believe in legislation to subserve the greatest good for the greatest number, and not to advance the interests of a few at the expense of the many; who do not believe in governmental partnership with private interests, but believe in public taxation for public purposes only, and are opposed to the raising of any more reveaues or the innosition of any more taxes than are actually needed for the legitimate purposes of the nation; who favor equal taxation; who desire the greatest liberty for the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare; who are opposed to all unjust sumptuary laws which needlessly interfore with the habits and customs of the people; who are opposed to all political particles updicable to all political particles updicable to all political particles updicable to all political particles of the Constitution; who desire to have eaglitude, national and State, framed upon consistent who are opposed to temperary expedients, by legislation or otherwise, designed only to secure political advantage at the expense of fairness, deventy, had consistency; these are the people; who are opposed to temperary expedients by legislation or otherwise, designed o

pro-s. support regular nominations whenever feirly made, and organize for future victories which will surely await us if we are but true to ourselves.

is of recent creation, alleged to have been invented to enable political parties octenably to divide the responsibility for had municipal government, and which as now constructed to contained in behalf of "steady stees toward committed in the repeal of the Sherman Siver for the minority party at all, but merely a faction of it, whose interests and symmathies it contained in the repeal of the Sherman Siver for the minority party at all, but merely a faction of it, whose interests and symmathies it contained in the repeal of the Sherman Siver failtien Purchase art of 18th, when passed a feet of 18th, when passed

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report Oyal Baking Powder

WHO FOR WATER PURFEYORS Simpson and Collins Expect the Office-Wil. Mr. Duysters Tells Them of Recent Expert-

The rivalry between John Simpson and John Collins over the office of Water Purveyor in the Public Works Department has created a fine row in the Republican party on the lower east side, has made Commissioner Brookfield's posttion unpleasant, and, it is said, may result in the naming of an outsider, who may not even be the selection of Dr. Parkhurst.

Collins is the Republican leader in the Fourth and Simpson in the Fifth. Both have been sup-porters of Mr. Brookfield politically for the past When it came to a division of the spoils

year. When it came to a division of the spoils after Mr. Brookfield was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, though, they ceased to be a unit and became two very earnest bone hunters after the same bone.

Cornelius N. Bliss is quoted by young Collins as saying that there are but two men in the race, and they are Collins's father and Simpson. He was led to make this statement by the fact that it has been asserted that Mayor Strong has promised that a candidate of Dr. Parkhurst will be made Water Purveyor. This man is now said to be John M. Wilbur, a young telegraph promised that a candidate of Dr. Parkhurst will be made Water Purveyor. This man is now said to be John M. Wilbur, a young telegraph operator residing at 243 East 112th street, who has been prominent in the work of the City Vigilance League.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that Dr. Park-hurst has not asked him for a place for anybody, but it is known that Wilbur is a candidate for the place and has the backing of Dr. Parkhurst's friends.

Compulsioner Breakfield described.

friends.
Commissioner Brookfield does not want to appoint Wilbur, it is said, and would rather take simpson or Collins if they would settle their little differences. If they do not, it was said vesterday that the Commissioner will appoint Edward P. North of 203 West 103d street. Mr. North is a Republican who is said not to be identified with either faction, although he has a nephew in Mr. Brookfield's business office in Fullon street. He is a member of the Republican Club, who has written campaign documents on the tariff and other political subjects. He is by profession a civil engineer.

WARRING BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS Squabbling Even Over the Assembly Reap-

by profession a civil engineer.

The joint committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and the Kings County Board of Supervisors, which is to lay out the twenty-one Assembly districts in Kings county in accordance with the new Constitution, held its first meeting last night in the Supervisors' room in the Court House. There are six members on each committee, the Aldermen consisting of Leach, Jahn, Haubert, Colson, Cohen, Mc

Leach, Jahn, Haubert, Colson, Cohen, Mc-Garry, and Clark, and the Supervisors of Reves, Linnekin, Boyd, Gretsinger, Ackerman, Donohue, and Williams.

President Wallace of the Board of Aldermen is an ex-officio member of the Joint committee, but has not the privilege of voting. He was on hand last night to call the committee to order, and all the members were present with the exception of Alderman Clark and Supervisor Williams.

There was a fight at the very start over the election of a Chairman, the six Aldermen voting solidly for Haubert and the six Supervisors for Ackerman. There was a deadlock on the question, and by a vote of 7 to 5 the Aldermen succeeded in having an adjournment ordered until

Ackerman. There was a deadlock on the question, and by a vote of 7 to 5 the Aldermen succeeded in having an adjournment ordered until Weinesday.

The contest over the chairmanship is an incident in the flerce strife between ex-Senator Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling on one side and Mayor Schieren and Theodore 6. Willis on the other for the control of the machinery of the organization. The former holds the whip over the Aldermen, while the Supervisors are inclined to side with Mayor Schieren in his effort to crush the old Stalwart wing in the party. The indications are that when the committee next meets it will be organized by the Worth men.

The Constitution provides that in laying out the Assembly districts each of the thirty-one wards must be included in one of the seven Senatorial districts, but even adhering to this plan, the Republican statesmen expect to be able to gerrymander the districts so as to secure a sure partisan advantage for the next ten years. It is their purpose, if possible, to make sixteen of the districts surely Republican.

WHAT KILLED THE PARTY.

Result of an Inquest Over the Corpse of the

BUFFALO, March 15. - John B. Howarth of East Aurora, member of the Provisional Democratic General Committee of Erie county, sent a letter to-day to Postmaster-General Bissell, enclosing a clipping showing the result of the elec-tion in that town yesterday. He writes to his former leader as follows:

Mr. Scentrary: Lan directed by the few remaining Democrats of the town of Aurora to send you the re-suit of yesterday's election. From a town that sent eighty-five men to the Syracuse Convention, and could proudly beast of a Democratic Club of 245 members in 1892, that shows that something is radically wrong. In 1995, that shows that something is radically wrong, We decided to call in J. L. Boty, Coroner of the West Towns, to hold an inquest over the political corpse, and, after listening to the evidence, brought in a verdict. That the Bemocratic party of the town of Aurora departed this life on March 13, 1895, after a lingering illness brought about by an overdose of that danger one mixture of shan home rule and bogus civil service reform administered by the supposed friends of Passathor Claydand. Tresident Cleveland."

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary, to remain yours next respectfully.

J. B. Howanth.

PATRONAGE FOR THE 11TH. Two Little Bits the Bliss Men Got-Smith Men Elected a Delegate.

There was said to be a full in the merry war in he Eleventh Assembly district Republican or ganization yesterday because two of the patriots from that district were appointed foremen in the Street Cleaning Department. The appointments were made, it is said, on behalf

pointments were made, it is said, on behalf of the Cornelius N. Bilss faction, and the John Sabine Smith faction is consequently disheart-ened and depressed.

The Smith element have succeeded in electing Alexander Campbell to succeed Brig.-Gen. Howard Carroll as delegate to the County Com-mittee. Mr. Bilss wanted to cleet Henry Birrill. Campbell got three votes, Mr. Bilss and the Irish orator, McCann, casting their votes for Birrill. Edward L. Flow, the colored member, voted against Mr. Bilss's man because Mr. Bilss had retused to bestir himself for patronage for the colored voters of the district.

LEO MAY GET BRADY'S JOB.

Mayor Strong Thinks He Looks Like Superintendent of Bulldings.

A delegation from the Employers' and Builders' League waited on Mayor Strong yesterday to urge the appointment of Capt. John P. Leo as Superintendent of Buildings to succeed Thomas J. Brady. The Mayor scanned the memorial submitted by the delegation and re-You gentlemen seem to think Mr. Leo the

"You gentlemen seem to think Mr. Leo the right man for this place."
He was told that that was the case, when he said:
"Well, I've had a talk with Mr. Leo, and am somewhat inclined to a similar view."
The possibility of Mr. Leo's selection for the place was stated in Thursday's Str.. Mr. Leo was the architect of the Twenty-second Regiment armory. WHAT? A TAMMANY FIRM!

Have Martin B. Brown & Co. Actually Been Serving the City Well !

The Board of City Record met yesterday afernoon in the Mayor's office and decided to invice bids for doing large orders for printing The new Supervisor said that he had been get ting letters from printers saying that now the

reform administration was in all the work should not go to the firm of Martin B. Brown. The supervisor and that he had answered the printers, and sent them the figures of what that irm charged, and that many of the firms acknowledged that they could not do the work for the price.

the price.

The Mayor said that there was no use in making a change, and that the printing should go to the firm that had had it so long, because it could do it the cheapeat. To satisfy printers, however, it was finally decided that when there were large orders bids should be invited.

Waring Dismisses Four Officials. James Sullivan, William P. Petty, and Wil-

liam Carroll, section foremen, and James Dreenan, assistant dump inspector in the Depart-ment of Street Cleaning, were dismissed by Commissioner Waring yesterday.

Republicans Want the Health Department. This morning at the Murray Hill Hotel Sensfor Higgins and Senator Kilburn, commissioned to investigate the Health and Quarantine de-partments of New York city, will hear people who are interested in turning out Democrats and putting in their places Republicans. THEOSOPHISTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Theosophists of Brooklyn met at their rooms, 464 Classon avenue, last night to listen. to a talk by George F. Duysters, a lawyer of this city, on the recent experiments in the realm of psychology by the French school of scientists, including such men as Ribot, Charpentier, and the late Dr. Charcot, For twenty-one years Mr. Huysters, who is, by the way, the founder of the Good Government clubs in this city, lived in France, and he is a pupil and friend of the great French experimentalists in hypnotism and kindred occult branches of medical science, spoke to an appreciative audience last night, for the Theosophists hold many of the beliefs which the experiments of the French school go far to-

the experiments of the French school go far to-ward proving.

Mr. Physters, who is not a Theosophist, and, indeed, knows nothing of theosophy, told last night of the wonderful experiments made by Ribot through the agency of what the speaker termed a "sensitive." A sensitive, he said, is to psychology what the microscope is to the simpler sciences, and through this medium could be perceived matter which was impercep-tible to the ordinary senses. A person is a sen-sitive who possesses, under peculiar hypnotic conditions, this sixth sense. The speaker illus-trated this by telling of the initial experiment of M. Ribot.

conditions, this sixth sense. The speaker illustrated this by telling of their itial experiment of M. Ribot.

"One day when Ribot was bending over a patient in the hospital, the woman said to him: I said it queer to see the gray waves coming down from the brain and flowing all along the body and limbs?

"Ribot' attention was attracted at once, and he asked for a further description of the phenomenon which the patient said she saw in her own hrain, and from her description he concluded that the course of mental force to the nerve centres was analogous to that of the blood through the veins and arteries. Following this came the theory that mania is caused by an interruption of the mental circulation. By the means of a sensitive Ribot saw in the case of a moromaniac that the circulation was interrupted by a carbuncle under the skin. The carbuncle was removed and the patient recovered."

The speaker then went into a discussion of consciousness and sub-consciousness, explaining that the conscious part of the brain was in consciousness and sub-consciousness, explaining that the conscious part of the brain was in one section and the sub-conscious in another, and detailing experiments where a sensitive was made to recollect all the events not only of his life as in the present stage of existence but also in at past stage, thus substantiating the theory of the reincarnation of souls. He predicted that the time would come when the conscious part of the brain would include the sub-conscious and the memory would be complete.

Mr. Duystere's remarks were received anthous and the memory would be complete. Mr. Duysters's remarks were received enthu-siastically by the Theosophists.

MANHATTAN CLUB FINANCES.

The Increased Yearly Dues Do Not Preven

From the annual report of the Manhattan Club for the year ending with the month of February just passed it appears that there was an excess of expenditures over receipts for the year of \$10,561.95. This was a rather unexpected result, because an amendment to the the dues from \$75 to \$100 a year.
There was a deficit of \$13,000 in the accounts of the club for 1893 and one of \$17,000 for the year preceding that. The increase in the annual dues was expected to prevent a deficit for this year, but it did not, and the ex-

ficit for this year, but it did not, and the explanation, a prominent member of the club said yesterday, is to be found in the hard times.

The report referred to shows this to be the case in the number of resignations from the club during the year. The "casmity list" is 315. Of this number 25 died, 46 were dropped from the roll for various reasons, and 24 resigned, because, in most cases, they could not afford to stay.

Against this loss of \$31,500 in dues only thirty-one new members paid an aggregate of \$7,750 in initiation fees. The membership at the time of the report was 1,018, and it is estimated that those, with a good influx of new members in 1805, will provide \$151,200, which it is said is necessary to run the club for the custing sear. The club's pay roll is estimated at only \$55,000 for the coming year. although the report shows that \$75,431 was paid for salary and board of servants in 18184. An extra item of expense next year is \$2,500 to be added to the rent of the club house, making the annual rent \$37,500.

SOUTHERNERS SWINDLED.

They Mad Played in Philadelphia.

Two sharpers, dealing under the name of Nelson & Co., fleeced producers in the South out of over \$1,200 last week by pretending to be reputable commission dealers in Newark. They red part of a sidewalk in Mulberry str cards offering high rates for eggs, potatoes, and other produce. A deposit of \$52 was made in the Newark City National Bank, and \$50 was the Newark City National Bank, and \$50 was drawn out the next day. Goods began to come in, and the two men disposed of them rapidly at much less than market rates.

They sent worthless checks to the shippers, and, after doing business for four days, left town. Produce continued to flow in, and the police took the liberty of transferring it to reputable dealers, who have sold it and made

returns.
Two men from Maryland were in Newark yesterday looking for Nelson. They say that his familiarity with their names and localities convinces them that he is from the South, and is the man who carried on the same kind of a swindle in Philadelphia a few weeks ago.

The Proposed Sale of Official Anti-Toxine There was a public hearing in the Mayor's office yesterday on the bill which has passed the Legislature authorizing the Health Board to manufacture and sell anti-toxine. Commissloner Edson and Secretary Clark of the department appeared in favor of the bill, and no one in opposition. Mr. Edson teld of the value of anti-toxine in diphtheria, and said he hoped the department would be allowed to make as much of it as there was demand for. At present the anti-toxine is made and distributed free by the department, and the bill provides that it may be sufficient funds to meet the expense of larger manufacture. The Mayor said that he was familiar with the experiments made in the use of the remedy, and that he was in favor of the bill. ment appeared in favor of the bill, and no one

Don't Disenfranchise the Negroes, Says a

South Carolina Populist. COLUMBIA, March 15. John J. Dargan, editor of the Sunder Freeman, a Populist and anti-Tillmanite, made an unusual speech here tonight to 500 white men and negroes. He advocated universal suffrage, opposed disfranchisecated universal suffrage, opposed disfranchise-ment of negroes, and argued that the true policy of Southern while men toward the negroes is to treat them with kindness and justice, seeking constantly to elevate them to an adequate ap-preciation of the privileges of American eltizon-ship. Dargan is an independent candidate for selegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is the first rative South Carolinian of promi-nence and high social standing to take such a view. His speech made a profound impression upon his hearers.

Why Not

make the baby fat? For the thin baby is delicate, and is not half so cunning.

Give the thin baby Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Scott's Emulsion is as easy a food as milk. It is much more effective in making thin babies fat, and they like it.

If all the babies that have been made fat and chubby and well by Scott's Emulsion could only tell their story to the mothers of other sickly babies! There wouldn't be enough to

go round. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

men's "afferies Oright to He Haleed-That's What Chaleman O'Grady Thinks About the Park Policemen's Salaries, Mayor Strong was amused at the clever way Chairman O'Grady of the Assembly Committee on Cities turned the tables on him in their correspondence about the mandatory character of legislation pending at Albany, which would saddle great burdens on New York city taxpayers without the consent of the local authoriiles. The Mayor in his letter cited the Halpin bill increasing the salaries of the park police as hief among the offending measures, and referred to the others in general terms.

DIDN'T OBJECT TO MANDATORY IN-

CREASE OF FIREMEN'S PAY.

The Pelacipie, of Course, Is Sad, but Fire-

In his reply Chairman O'Grady agreed with Mayor Strong as to the inadvisability of legisla-tion which left the city authorities without disretion, and reterred to the Pavey bill increasng the pay of New York city firemen as the one which would put the greatest burden on the city, and expressed his regret that it had been progressed because of a misunderstanding as to the Mayor's position. The bill is now ready to se moved for final passage in the Senate, and Mr. O'Grady wrote that he would advise its recall for amendment to make it permissive instead of mandatory.

Mr. O'Grady knew very well that the Mayor favored the Pavey bill, but he took advantage of the opening offered in Mayor Strong's letter to show that the Mayor was not enunciating a general rule which has no exception.

The Mayor does not propose that Mr. O'Grady's scheme to recall the Firemen's bill shall be suc-

The Mayor stees not propose that Mr. O'Grady's scheme to recall the Firemen's bill shall be successful, though, and before the Legislature reconvenes next week the Chairman of the Assembly Citles' Committee will get a letter from him in which the Mayor will express his regret that he failed to except the Pavoy bill in his general condemnation of mandatery measures. Senator Charles L. Guy, who has charge of the bill in the Senate, called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon to ask him about his attitude toward it.

"Pill tell you just how I feel with regard to that bill," said his Honor. "In the first place, there is no anningy between the cases of the park noilce and the firemen. Those boys in the Fire Department are on duty twenty-four hours every day. They are liable any minute to be called on to risk their lives for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of New York. They have practically no time to themselves. The park policemen are required to be on dury for only eight hours a day and have their time off regularly. I was correctly represented before the Assembly committee as favoring the passage of Mr. Pavey's bill. I don't know that I would object to paying the men who are called on to make such sacrifies for the public good as the firemen twice as much as they are getting now. Had I thought of the themen's bill when I wrote the letter to Mr. O'Grady I would certainly have made an exception of it. I shall write such a letter so that he will receive it before the next meeting of the Legislature.

"It would have been just as well, perhaps, if the bill had been permissive instead of mandatory in its character; but there seems to be no reason, now that it is on its final passage in the Senate, to recall it to amend it in that particular and delay its becoming a law."

A committee of firemen waited on the Mayor yesterday to ask kim if his protest to Chairman O'Grady implied opposition to their bill. They did not get so satisfactory an explanation as was accorded to Senator Guy.

WARNING TO COL. FELLOWS.

Most Indict Wicked Reformers or Some-body Will Be After Him. District Attorney Fellows received this letter

yesterday, which made him smile: Sin: It is about as good a time now as any to call your attention to the fact that violations of the law are now of frequent occurrence by the so-called re form officials appointed by Mayor Strong. These offences are from misdemeanors up in the code. From Col. Waring in expending money in excess of the Col. Waring in expending money in excess of the appropriation, to graver offences by other officials, some in knorance of the law, others in defiance of it, and the subsective officers of a newly formula of the executive others of a newly formula of the case of the aniconal officers of the other officers of the executive of the aniconal officers of the executive of the aniconal officers of the executive of the executive of the aniconal officers of the executive of the executive

101 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET At the address given no such person is known. The only lawyer named Waiter S. Logan is one of the firm of Logan, Clark & Demond, whose office is at 58 William street. Mr. Logan was not at home last evening, but his son said the letter was not in his father's handwriting. So it's probably somebody's joke.

The Act Regulating the Hours for the Curcago March 15.-The Supreme Court of Illinois gave a decision at Mount Vernon, yester-

day, declaring that the eight-hour faw, or, as it is generally known, the "sweat-shop law," is unconstitutional. The law prohibited the employday, or more than forty-eight hours a week, in any factory in Illinois. In deciding the case the Judges also pronounced illegal section 10 of the bill, which provided an annual appropria-

the bill, which provided an annual appropriation of \$20,000 for factory inspectors, whose
chief duty was to see that the eight-hour clause
was enforced.

Although the law related exclusively to the
employment of women, it was understood at the
time of its passage that a similar measure regulating the number of hours men could be hired
to work would follow. Probably 40,000 women
in Illinois who work in factories are affected by
the decision, 32,000 of whom live in Chicago.
They are employed in the main in shoc factories,
cloak and clothing houses, candy factories,
paper-box shops, and various other manufacturing establishments.

STRUCK BY A STEAMSHIP.

Schooner Arrives at the Delaware Break. water Damaged in a Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, The British hooner Laconia, which reached the Delaware Break water to-day from Manzanilla, had a narrow escape from being sunk off the Capes on Thursday.

An unknown steamer ran into the schooner about 1:30 o'clock on that morning, but veered off and disappeared so quickly in the darkness that it was impossible to identify her. The steamer was south bound and struck the La-conia on her starboard bow, the shock being sufficient to knock down all who were on deck and throw from their berths all who were slee

and throw from their berths all who were sleeping below. It's jibboom and cathead were carried away, as well as were fifteen stanchions
and nearly all the starboard rail. That the
steamer suffered some damage was proved by
the broken woodwork which fell on the Lacoria's deck, but there was nothing en any of the
debris by which the vessel's identity could be
established.

Want an Extension of the Elevated Road. The prevailing sentiment of the persons who attended the rapid transit meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. Atheneum, on Washington Heights. last night was against any underground system of rapid transit and in favor of an extension of the Manhattan elevated railroad system, or of the building of a new elevated road. Gen. Egbert L. Viele presided. After listening to a number of speeches the meeting adopted the following resolution:
That a Committee of Seven be appointed by

That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to consult with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company as to what conditions are required for the building of an extension of the present elevated railroad system, also to visit the Rapid Transit Compilioditions and endeavor to so arrange matters that the roal can be built at once."

J. H. Caryl, C. A. Briggs E. P. Griffen, G. D. Lennon, H. Butterman, J. C. Angel, and George P. McVay were appointed.

A Flushing Episcopal Church Endowed,

St. George's Episcopal Church of Flushing, I I., has received an endowment in the shape of a business block, including the site, valued at \$30,000. William H. Ewbank, one of the oldsin,000. William H. Lwhank, one of the oldest members of the church, delivered yesterday to the trustees the deed conveying the property. He is to retain the use of the property during his lifetime. The block is located at Main and Amity streets, and consists of four stores.

A number of years ago Trinity Church corporation domited to St. George's two fots which are now valued at \$80,000.

64 Town Clerk Scott of Jersey City Ill. John F. Scott, who has been City Clerk of Jer-

sey tity for nearly twenty-seven years, is lying at the point of death at his home at 130 Pacifi at the point of death at his home at 150 Pacific avenue. After the menting of the Board of the dermen on Tuesday hight be complained of the ing iil, and it was arranged that he should go to his summer home in Asbury Park the next day. He was mable to leave his bed the next morning, and his physician thinks he cannot live more than twenty-four bours.

MAYOR STRONG'S OX GORED OPEN YOUR EYES AND SEE.

Let's have a spasm of common sense. Over fill a balloon with gas and it bursts; overload a ship and she goes down in the first gale; over-load your stomach, daily, for a few years and you will fall a victim to obesity or dyspepsiaor both. Where one man drinks himself to death a hundred eat themselves to death, city of New York contains a host of men land many who are too thin - dispentics of some sort every blessed one of them, and nearly all clogged and stupefied with chronic constipation. When physic fails as it does by and by) they are ready for the grip, pneumonia, gout, Bright's disease, heart failure, and the funeral director.

When a man has drank more liquor than he can carry his nerves at once fail out of gear, and all who see him know what alls him. with a food surplus. That takes longer to ring the danger bell; but when the bell does ring its strokes are these; loss of relish for food; distress and pain after eating; sensation in the stomach like the grawing of rats; the rising of A nasty gas and biting acid into the throat; dull headache; disordered beating of the beart; fits cold extremities; darkening of the mind; aching of the muscles of the legs and back; billiousness and bad temper; herves all jangled, like telegraph wires in a blizzard, and a general feeling that you have had your fling and are now called on to pay for it.

And that is the situation exactly. The trouble is dyspepsia, the commonest and deadliest of diseases. This is not advertising "scare talk;" it is the most dreary of truths. Doctors know is perfectly, and never promise a cure.

A New York gentleman well known in commercial circles permits us to print his letter, on condition that we shall not use his name. He says: "Through careless indulgence in the pleasures of the table, with a medentary habit and hard mental work in early life, I have for some years latterly suffered intensely from chronic inflammatory dyspepsia. After enting even light food I was sure to feel the greatest distress often sharp pain in the stomach, with heavy oppression of the chest. The power to sleep naturally almost wholly left me. My sleep was always broken, and sometimes I scarcely closed my eyes all night long. From having been a heavy, indeed a portly man, I lost flesh steadily, until I became thin and weak, I was chronically irritable and listless, had a constant desire for fluids, experienced much nausea and the sensation of gnawing and sinking at the stomach. My tongue was always coated and my taste virtually gone. My breath was offensive and the gums were spongy and tended to bleed The liver, skin, and kidneys seemed to echo the condition of my digestion, and gave me a deal of trouble. After having been in the hands of many physicians, including several specialists, to no practical purpose, I saw one of the adver tisements of the Shaker Digestive Cordial some months ago, and began to use it, on the ground of the honesty and ability of those good people, of whom I had often heard. The result has surprised, and, I need hardly say, delighted me. I have been getting better ever since, have increased decidedly in weight and in every other respect. In brief, I am constantly recovering my health, which I thought I had lost forever. The Shakers have done what nobody ever did before found a cure for chronic dyspepsia as it is in men of my kind."

For fifty years the Mt. Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers. who are expert herbalists and medicinal chem ists, have labored to produce a positive remedy for this disease out of new materials and on new lines, which they have recently perfected and offered under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Its success has been tremendous even in cases pronounced incurable. It acts directly on the gastric glands, relieves immediately and cures permanently.

Trial bottles-which prove its value-ten

cents, at nearly all druggists. - Adr.

COLLARED BY A CHORUS GIRL

Miss Hawley's Emphatic Wrath. George W. Lederer was in his office at the Bijou Theatre about 9 o'clock last night talking with a number of friends. The door boy opened the door and there entered, rapidly, Miss Georgie Hawley, who, until yesterday, was a chorus girl in "The Passing Show" at the American Theatre. She is big and strong, and she made right straight toward Lederer, who

is a small man. When she had taken her position she drew a letter on Mr. Lederer. The letter read: Miss Hawkey-You are hereby to take notice that

your dismissal from the company will take effect immediately for reasons best known to yourself. She shook this letter in Lederer's face and then demanded what he meant by it. Mr. Lederer replied: "You know what it means. The letter explains itself."
"I will have you understand," cried Miss Hawley, "that you cannot blacken my char-

acter. She further stated that her husband was just outside the door. That was true for William Cameron, who piayed William Faversham Annesley in "The Passing S. ow," and whom she married on Friday in Philadelphia, had been stopped outside the door when he tried to

stopped outside the door when he tried to come in.

When Miss Hawley told Mr. Lederer her husband would see about it. Mr. Lederer suggested that he would call the police.

You dare not, said Miss Hawley.
Then she laid vloient hands upon Mr. Lederer. She grabbed him by his coat collar and shook off his tall hat. Then she steeped on the hat. Further violence was averted, and Miss Hawley

swept out.

Mr. Lederer went and got a derby hat and ex-

Mr. Lederer went and got a derby hat and explained the situation to his friends. He said that on Thursday night Miss Hawley's conduct at the American Theatre was displeasing to the management, and she had therefore been discharged.

The first, apparently, Miss Hawley knew of her discharge was when she and her husband went to the theatre for the evening performance. Her husband demanded that she be reinstated at once, threatening to throw up his part if that was not done. She was not put back, and he left. Seymour Hess, said to be a son of Jacob Hess, took his place.

AGAINST COUNT GALLATIN.

Frederic W. Stevens Enters Judgment for \$12,H96.

Judgment for \$12.800 was entered vesterday against Count James F. Gallatin, who resides in London, in favor of Frederic W. Stevens for money lent on Feb. 25, 1880. A year ago Mr. Stevens obtained an attachment for his claim, which attachment has since been in the Sheriff's hands. Deputy Sheriff Butler said yesterday that he had just received notice that the attachment had been vacated, some arrangiment having been made by those interested. After the attachment had been withdrawn the judgment was entered. An agreement was made between Mr. Stevens and Count Gallatin on Feb. 25 of this year, by which Count Gallatin was to deliver a bill of said of all his right, title, and interest in the partrait of Albert Gallatin by tillbert Stuart, now in possession of Mr. Stevens, for which Said was to be deducted from the total amount of Mr. Stevens's claim. Mr. Stevens obtained an attachment for his

Street Opening Up Town.

The opening of a street to give readier access to Woodlawn Heights, in the Twenty-third ward, was discussed at the meeting of the Board wird, was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, in the Mayor's office, yesterday, Commissioner Haffen spoke its favor of opening Grand avenue, but a number of property owners said they would prefer to have Willard street distinct. No decision was reached, It was decided to widen Washington avenue to seventy feet. The Board also yould to open Loring place, East 163d street, and East 177th street.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.